

# Apple-Works Forum

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**Support for AppleWorks and ///EZ Pieces Users**

## Stick with AppleWorks

Dear NAUG,

After more than ten years with an Apple IIe and after using AppleWorks for more than seven years, I finally went IBM-compatible. The main reason I switched was the need for a hard disk; I just didn't feel it was practical to spend \$500 - \$600 for a hard disk for the old Apple.

The color screen on my Packard Bell is nice. And Microsoft Works has lots of bells and whistles; for example, I can work with up to eight different files/windows on the screen at once. And the hard disk is so quick that I am up and running in seconds.

But now for some confessions. As far as ease of use and versatility, nothing I work with beats AppleWorks. AppleWorks lets me do all my basic office computer jobs easily and quickly. There is so much flexibility, especially when producing reports.

My conclusion is that if you are happy and comfortable with AppleWorks, you should keep using it as long as you can. The simple truth is, it does the job easily, quickly, and flexibly.

Robert Kravitz  
Santa Rosa, California

*[Ed: Once you have sufficient memory for AppleWorks, a hard drive is the next most important accessory you should add to your Apple II system. The hard drive speeds up AppleWorks, eliminates the need for disk swapping, and makes it easy to switch between applications.]*

NAUG members can now buy a 52-megabyte external hard drive from TMS Technologies for \$279. See page 15 of last month's issue of the **AppleWorks Forum** for information about the TMS prices and page 8 of this issue for more information about other low-priced Apple II equipment.]

The **National AppleWorks Users Group (NAUG)** is an association that supports AppleWorks users. NAUG provides technical support and information about AppleWorks and enhancements to that program. Our primary means of communicating with members is through the monthly newsletter entitled the **AppleWorks Forum**.

## Easier LaserJet IIP Configuration

Dear Cathleen,

Thank you for printing Leonard Lanigan's article reviewing the HP LaserJet IIP printer (**AppleWorks Forum**, December 1991). Dr. Lanigan specifically discussed the LaserJet IIP, but his article contained material of interest to those of us who own HP-compatible laser printers.

The article contained a list of the printer codes needed to set up a custom printer. NAUG members might like to know about the version of SEG.ER prepared by Mike Paterno and Carl Martinoli. This file contains a SEG.ER file with all the printer codes, including Special Codes, already installed. All the user needs to do is copy this file onto the disk or subdirectory that contains AppleWorks. That is less frustrating and time consuming than trying to find a mistyped code.

Howard Katz  
Batavia, Illinois

*[Ed: Thanks for telling us about this customized SEG.ER file, Howard. We put the customized file on the "LaserJet IIP Printer Disk", which is available from the NAUG Public Domain Library for \$4 (5.25-inch disk) or \$6 (3.5-inch disk) plus \$2 s/h per order. NAUG members can also download the file from NAUG's AppleWorks bulletin board, the Electronic Forum, or from the NAUG areas on CompuServe, America Online, and GENie.]*

## AppleWorks Forum

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## Laser Output Made Easy

Dear NAUG,

My staff runs AppleWorks on three Apple IIGS computers in my property management business. I currently use dot matrix printers attached to each workstation but plan to switch to laser printers to get faster, more attractive output and to reduce printer noise in the office.

The articles you published about using laser printers makes the configuration process sound difficult. What is the easiest way to switch my AppleWorks-dependent office to laser printers?

David Lokaj  
Boca Raton, Florida

*[Ed: Configuring a laser printer for use with AppleWorks is not difficult. Much of the complexity you read about comes from attempts to produce proportionally spaced output from AppleWorks on PostScript printers. However, many users are pleased with the non-proportional output produced by any inexpensive laser printer. (See Figure 1, which presents non-proportional AppleWorks output from a LaserJet IIP.)*

*If you like the mono-spaced output in Figure 1, the setup process is easy:*

- 1. Use an ImageWriter I cable to connect the printer to the printer port on the Apple IIGS.*
- 2. Configure the printer. This usually involves pressing buttons on the printer control panel to set the paper length to 66 lines per page and entering the communications settings. Set the printer to communicate at 9600 baud if it accepts that setting. If your printer supports Epson emulation, you will also press buttons to put the printer into that mode.*
- 3. Configure the Apple IIGS Control Panel so the output from the IIGS printer port corresponds to the printer's communications parameters. Then reboot your computer.*
- 4. Install the printer in AppleWorks. If your print-*

## Figure 1: Non-Proportional LaserJet Output

**Four score and seven** years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in **liberty**, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. **It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.**

*er supports Epson emulation, add an Epson FX printer to your copy of AppleWorks. If the printer does not support Epson emulation, install a custom printer and enter the appropriate codes into AppleWorks. (NAUG published step-by-step procedures for installing printer codes in the Printer Primer article in the August 1986 issue of the **AppleWorks Forum**.) If you buy an HP LaserJet IIP or IIP-compatible, you can copy the file SEG.ER from NAUG's LaserJet IIP Printer Disk onto your AppleWorks disk. Then you can skip this step (see the previous letter).*

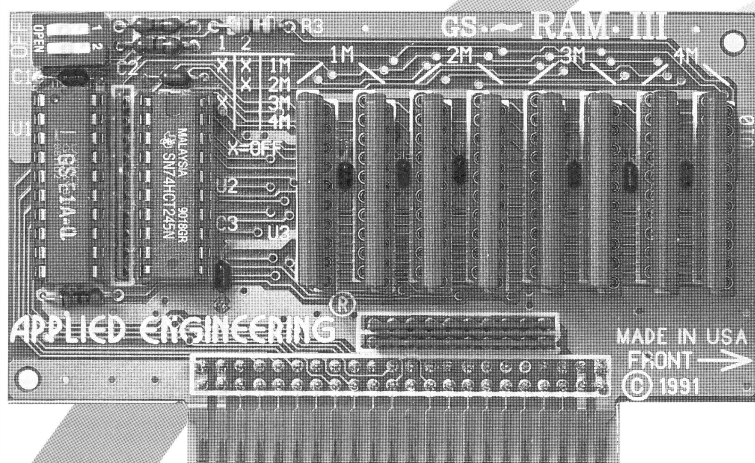
*If you buy an Epson EPL-7000 or a LaserJet IIP, you can follow the step-by-step directions that appeared in the August 1991 and December 1991 reviews of these printers.*

*Configuring your system is a one-time operation; your printer, computer, and AppleWorks will remember the new settings.*

*Your staff will have to experiment with the correct margin settings in AppleWorks. However, that should not be difficult.*

*Although this approach does not use all the features available from your printer (for example, it does not produce proportionally spaced nor graphic output), it shows how easy it is to get reliable laser quality output from AppleWorks.]*

# It took 250,000 people to bring you GS-RAM III



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# DB Link: The Data Base Expander

by George Brownstone, M.D.

Sooner or later, every AppleWorks data base user faces the same problem: How to squeeze all your data onto an AppleWorks file card limited to 30 categories, 76 characters per entry, and 2,000 characters per record. These limitations make it difficult to include narrative notes in a data base of patients, or extensive citations in a data-based bibliography.

AppleWorks developers offer a number of products that address this problem, but Steve Beville's DB Link is the best solution that I've encountered.

DB Link is a stunningly simple tool that links each record in a data base file to any word processor, data base, or spreadsheet file you specify. The DB Link macros make it easy to find the matching data in the linked file. *[Ed: An early version of DB Link appeared on Beagle Bros' MacroEase disk.]*

## How It Works

DB Link adds four easy-to-use commands to AppleWorks: Solid-Apple-S ("Search") tells DB Link to load the appropriate file onto the desktop and display the matching data. Solid-Apple-T "toggles" back to the original data base record. Solid-Apple-L launches Ultra.System and restores your default macros. And Solid-Apple-E ("Emergency") turns the display back on if something goes wrong with the program.

DB Link looks in the last category of each data base record for the pathname to the file that contains the matching data. It then searches your AppleWorks desktop for that file or loads the file onto the desktop. Then, it displays the information you want by matching the contents of the new file with the contents of a predetermined category in the original data base record.

Figure 1 depicts a DB Link-compatible data base record and its linked word processor file.

To create a DB Link-compatible data base, you add an asterisk to the beginning of the name of the category that contains the matching data (for example, "LNAME" becomes "\*LNAME"). Then you add the pathname to the file that contains the matching data to the last category in each data base record. For example, in Figure 1, DB Link looks in the file /DATA/EDUCATION/PRESIDENTS for data that matches the contents of the \*NAME category. Although the process takes only moments, DB Link includes DB.CONFIGURE, an easy-to-use, menu-driven set of macros that automate this procedure.

## What You Get

The DB Link disk includes Task File and TimeOut versions of DB Link and DB.CONFIGURE. You either launch the Task Files by selecting Macro Options from the TimeOut Menu, or you add the TimeOut applications to your collection of TimeOut modules. The disk also includes stripped-down versions of DB Link for which I can find little use and that I suggest you ignore.

The documentation (which comes in an AppleWorks word processor file on the disk) is comprehensive and easy to read. Sample files round out the instructions.

The documentation describes several ways to contact the author if you get into trouble, and I imagine they work. However, I found the program so easy to use that I never needed support from the author. In addition, my order, which I placed by mail, was filled promptly and courteously and came with a friendly note from the developer.

## Requirements and Compatibility

DB Link requires AppleWorks 3.0 patched with Mark Munz's AppleWorks 3.0 Patcher (available from NAUG's Public Domain Library) and enhanced with UltraMacros 3.1.

**Figure 1: Two Linked Files**

**Figure 1A: DB Link-Compatible DB Record**

```

File: PRESIDENTS                REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE                Escape: Main Menu

Selection: All records

Record 1 of 10  (10 selected)
=====
NO.: 1
*NAME: George Washington
PARTY: Federalist
DOB: Feb. 22, 1732
BIRTHPLACE: Virginia
HOME: Mount Vernon, Virginia
INAUG.: 1789
AGE AT INAUG.: 57
DIED: Dec.14, 1799
AGE AT DEATH: 67
PLACE OF DEATH: Mount Vernon, Virginia
OCCUPATION: Planter, Surveyor, Soldier
NOTES: -
X1: -      X2: -      X3: -
PATH: /DATA/EDUCATION/PRESIDENTS
=====
Type entry or use ⌘ commands                122K Avail.
    
```

**Figure 1B: Corresponding Word Processor File**

```

File: Presidents                REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE                Escape: Main Menu
=====
                                George Washington

George Washington, first president, was born February 22, 1732(February
11, 1731 old style), the son of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball, at
Wakefield on Pope's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His early
childhood was spent on the Ferry farm near Fredericksburg. His father died
when George was 11. He studied mathematics and surveying and when 16 went to
live with his half brother Lawrence, who built and named Mount Vernon.
George surveyed the land of William Fairfax in the Shenandoah Valley, keeping
a diary. He accompanied Lawrence to Barbados, West Indies, contracted small
pox, and was deeply scarred. Lawrence died in 1752 and George acquired his
property by inheritance. He valued land and when he died owned 70,000 acres
in Virginia and 40,000 acres in what is now West Virginia.

Washington's military service began in 1753 when Gov. Dinwiddie of
Virginia sent him on missions deep into Ohio country. He clashed with the
French and had to surrender Fort Necessity July 3, 1754. He was an aide to
Braddock and at his side when the army was ambushed and defeated on a march
to Ft. Duquesne, July 9, 1755. He helped take Ft. Duquesne from the French
in 1758.
=====
Type entry or use ⌘ commands                Line 9 Column 31                122K Avail.
    
```

between the three desktops; that adds significant power and convenience to both AppleWorks and to the useful Triple Desktop accessory.

DB Link proved compatible with all my other TimeOut enhancements, with JEM Software's TotalControl 2.0, and with the Companion Plus and SuperPatch patches I installed in AppleWorks. The developer reports that DB Link is also compatible with DoubleData 2.0, but I did not test that combination.

### Alternatives to DB Link

DB Link is one of a number of AppleWorks enhancements that address the limits inherent in AppleWorks' data base module.

DoubleData (\$40, from JEM Software), which lets you create up to 60 categories in every data base record, is excellent if you only need more categories. However, DoubleData does not change AppleWorks' limit of 76 characters in each entry and 2,000 characters in each record. In addition, DoubleData-processed files require a DoubleData-enhanced copy of AppleWorks; you cannot use these files with non-enhanced copies of AppleWorks.

The Magic File Cabinet (\$15 from Magical Software) lets you create a separate word processor file that contains your

The program can use, but does not require, Triple Desktop (on the TimeOut PowerPack disk) which lets you load up to 36 files onto your AppleWorks desktop. DB Link's Solid-Apple-S and Solid-Apple-T commands can automatically navigate

linked narrative notes and descriptive comments. That lets you store all your notes in a single file and makes it easy to locate the linked file. However, Magic File Cabinet does not let you link a dif-

## How to Use DB Link to Manage Your Files

It doesn't take long to create dozens of files with AppleWorks. The problem is finding the files that you buried in different subdirectories or scattered among your many floppy disks.

DB Link makes it easy to locate and use your data. The process involves creating a DB Link-compatible data base that serves as a "directory" to your files. The directory includes the name of the file, the type of file, the date you created the file, one or more categories containing notes about the file, and the pathname to the file (see *Figure A*). You keep the directory on your desktop and enter a record for each new file that you create. Locating the file then becomes a matter of getting the correct record from your directory file on the screen and entering a Solid-Apple-S. Floppy disk users will have to insert the correct disk, but that is easy

**Figure A: DB Link Directory**

```

File: File Library          REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE          Escape: Main Menu

Selection: All records

Record 1 of 27  (27 selected)
=====
*File: STOCKS              Disk: /HARD.1/DATA      Modification Date: Jun 16 91
                             Type: Adb                    Modication Time:  8:41 AM
                             Size:  2k                      Creation Date: Jun 16 91
                                                           Creation Time:  8:41 AM

Backup? (+ = Yes): +      Lock (+ = Yes): -

Note: Data base of stock portfolio.

Pathname: /HARD.1/DATA/STOCKS
-----
Type entry or use ⌘ commands                                212K Avail.
    
```

because the disk name appears in the data base record.

The process is even easier if you use File Librarian (on the TimeOut PowerPack disk), which I used to create the data base directory in *Figure A*. File Librarian automatically reads the directories on your

disks and adds the file name, file type, and correct pathname to your data base file. You create the file with File Librarian, add the complete pathname into the last category with AppleWorks, and use the file as your directory.

— Cathleen Merritt

ferent file with each record and thus does not offer the file management capabilities included with DB Link. [Ed: A review of *Magic File Cabinet* appeared in the November 1991 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.]

TotalControl (\$60, from JEM Software) adds file linking and other powerful features to AppleWorks' data base module. However, TotalControl is more complex than the other programs, and you must buy the complete TotalControl package even if you just want file linking.

### Conclusion

DB Link is one of my most frequently used AppleWorks accessories, and I would not want to do without it. It is easy to use, flexible, bug-free, and "bulletproof". For \$15, DB Link is an exceptional value for anyone who has more than a passing need

for data bases, and practically a "must" for hard disk users.

[Dr. George Brownstone is a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst from New York who is now in private practice in Vienna, Austria.]

[NAUG members can buy DB Link directly from the developer for \$10 plus \$2 s/h (Canada and Mexico, add \$1; other countries, add \$3). Include your payment and NAUG membership number with your order; the developer does not accept credit cards. Order from Steve Beville, 3392 Glenn Springs Road, Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302; (803) 582-3687.]

[A demonstration version of DB Link appears on this month's NAUG on Disk, which costs \$10 from NAUG.]

# Good Prices on Rebuilt Equipment

by Cathleen Merritt

## Sun Remarketing

The cost of repairing computers continues to increase, but the cost of used and rebuilt Apple II systems continues to decline. Now it often makes more sense to replace, rather than repair your equipment.

Sun Remarketing is an excellent source of rebuilt Apple II computers and accessories. The company offers a 30-day money-back guarantee and a 90-day parts and labor warranty. The latest Sun Remarketing price list includes Apple IIe, IIc, and IIgs CPU's for \$195, \$229, and \$349 respectively. A IIe system, including 128K of RAM, one 5.25-inch disk drive and monitor, costs \$395. A comparable IIc system with a monitor stand costs \$329.

Sun Remarketing also sells used and rebuilt printers, board-level components, and discontinued software. For more information, contact the company and request a copy of their latest Apple catalog.

## DAK Industries

You can also add an inexpensive printer to your system. DAK Industries, a widely known mail order house, sells new Seikosha SP-2000 and used Seikosha SP-1600AI units for \$129.90 (plus \$12 s/h) and \$99.90 (plus \$18 s/h) respectively. The Seikoshas are nine-pin, Epson FX-compatible printers that print in draft mode at 160 characters per second (cps) and near letter quality mode at 40 cps.

NAUG did not test the Seikosha printers, but DAK offers a 45-day money-back guarantee on all products.

The Seikoshas are parallel printers; you will need a parallel printer interface card, which is available from Sun Remarketing for \$59.

Alternatively, Sun Remarketing sells used ImageWriter II printers for \$249.

## Sources of Inexpensive Equipment

DAK Industries, 8200 Remmet Avenue, Canoga Park, California 91304; (800) 325-0800.

Damark International, 7101 Winnetka Avenue. N., Box 29900, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55429; Orders: (800) 729-9000; Product Information: (800) 729-4744.

Sun Remarketing, Box 4059, Logan, Utah 84321; (800) 821-3221. Fax: (801) 755-3311. Mention that you are a **NAUG** member when you call this company; some of the prices in this article reflect special **NAUG** member discounts.

AppleWorks users who need a wide carriage printer can buy a new Mannesmann Tally MT222 unit for \$279.99 plus \$12 s/h from Damark International. This \$1000 (list price) printer includes both parallel and serial interfaces, an 8K buffer, multiple paper paths, Epson emulation, and speeds between 220 characters per second (cps) in draft mode and 72 cps in near letter quality mode.

Although **NAUG** did not test this printer with AppleWorks, Mannesmann Tally manufactures reliable, heavy-duty printers (**NAUG** produces all its mailing labels and correspondence on the Mannesmann Tally MT/85 we bought in 1986), and Damark offers a 14-day money back guarantee.

## Conclusion

Add the necessary cables and shipping and you can now assemble a complete 128K Apple IIe system equipped with a monochrome monitor, a 5.25-inch floppy drive, a 52-megabyte hard drive (see the AppleWorks News article in last month's issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* for special **NAUG** member prices on hard disk drives), and a printer for about \$850. Sun offers an additional 1-megabyte of memory for \$149, giving you a capable second computer for about \$1000.



# A Name and Address Data Base File

by Stan Hecker

**T**wo of my former classmates are in prison. Should I invite them to our class reunion? Should I send them our reunion newsletter? If the first answer is “no” and the second is “yes”, what is the best way to handle this problem in my high school class data base?

As the self-appointed high school class alumni secretary, I thought you might appreciate some of the problems I face and the techniques I use to maintain the records for my classmates. Perhaps this data base file will give you some ideas that can help you prepare an address list for your club, organization, or business.

## How Many Files?

Data base experts suggest that you develop a few large, generalized data bases. It is easier to find the information you want in one or two large files than it is to search through different data bases. *[Ed: Schools should keep a single data base with all their student records rather than separate data base files for special education, physically impaired, compensatory education, and “regular” students. You put codes in the students’ records to identify their participation in any special programs and use AppleWorks’ Apple-R command to abstract sub-groups from the complete list of students. For more information, see the articles entitled “How to Use Codes” in the AppleWorks Handbook: Vol. I, and “Tips for Data Base Design” in the November 1990 issue of the AppleWorks Forum.]*

**Figure 1: The Single-Record Layout**

```
File: Class.DB                      REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE          Escape: Main Menu

Selection: All records

Record 1 of 1  (1 selected)
=====
Last Name: Jefferson                Envelope Name: Dr. Joseph Jefferson, SJ
First Name: Joseph                  St. Addr. #1: St. Mary's Parish Rectory
                                      St. Addr. #2: 2211 Center St.
                                      City: Beeville           State: WY
                                      Last Update: Feb 22 92    5-digit Zip: 54321
                                      Zip + 4: 1234

Spouse Name: NA                     Salutation: Roddy
Children: NA

Occupation: Priest, Biochemist       Home Phone: 1 817 332 3830
                                      Office Phone: 1 817 332 3831
                                      Fax Number: 1 817 642 5111
                                      Modem Net: -             Net Name: -
                                      X1: - X2: - X3: - X4: - X5: - X6: -
                                      Birthdate: Jun 21        Birth year: 44
                                      Source: Reunion          Count: 1

-----
Type entry or use ⌘ commands                      268K Avail.
```

I follow the expert’s suggestions and keep my class reunion data, my father’s class reunion information, and my personal “Rolodex” (which includes my business associates, friends, neighbors, and relatives) in a single data base file. Entries in the SOURCE category (see *Figure 1*) let me differentiate among these groups. However, when preparing for each class reunion, I often create separate files, such as the one I describe in this article.

Rather than create a new file and retype all the data, I create the class reunion file from my master data base. First I rename the large data base. Then I use the Apple-R command to identify all non-reunion records and I delete those records. Finally, I rename some of the extra categories I include in every data base and use those categories to accommodate the data that is unique to this file.

## My Favorite Template...

**Figure 2: A Useful Multiple-Record Layout**

```
File: Class.DB                REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE                Escape: Main Menu

Selection: All records

Last Name      Salutation      Home Phone      Office Phone      Status/Comments
=====
Jefferson      Roddy                1 817 332 3830  1 817 332 3831  Y
Lennon         John                 -                -                Deceased
Manson         Chuckie              -                -                Prison
Rossman        Cindy                -                -                -

-----
Type entry or use ⌘ commands                268K Avail.
```

**Figure 3: A Simple Mailing Label**

```
File: Class.DB                REPORT FORMAT                Escape: Report Menu
Report: Mail.Labels
Selection: Envelope Name is not blank
          and      St. Addr. #1 is not blank

=====
Envelope Name
St. Addr. #1
St. Addr. #2
City <State
          5-digit Zip <Zip + 4

-----Each record will print 6 lines-----

-----
Use options shown on Help Screen                268K Avail.
```

Next, I delete the reunion records from my original data base file. I will update those records as I gather data for the reunion and I don't want two copies of the reunion records in my system. When I am done, I will delete the data from the extra categories in the reunion file and will copy the records from that file back into the master file.

### Preliminary Considerations

Data base designers suggest that you consider how you will use the data base before you create the categories in the file, so I started by defining the uses for this information.

My primary application is to prepare mailing labels and an occasional mail merge letter that I will send to small subsets of classmates. Keeping the addresses up-to-date is not as easy as you might expect; young people make frequent career moves and retirees often act like geese, and migrate with each new season.

I must also show tact and sensitivity in my mailings; I must keep track of who is alive, who lost their spouse or child, who is a shut-in, and, for my class, who is in prison.

I also want to keep track of my colleagues who are big financial contributors, reunion committee volunteers, former class presidents, and the like.

Finally, I want to have fun with my file. My classmates and I want to see who has the most children, who is the first to divorce, and who becomes the first grandparent.

### The Categories

Figure 1 shows my single record layout and depicts the categories in the file. The purpose of most of these categories is self-evident, but some need an explanation.

The LAST NAME and FIRST NAME categories contain the "high school name" of each classmate. A high school "Sally Hunt" might become "Ms. S. Arlyn Bulwar" in life, but will always be Sally Hunt to her classmates, to the school officials, and in the yearbook. Sally might come to a class reunion, die, disappear, or go into a nursing home. But whatever happens, I never remove her record or change her last name or first name in the file.

SALUTATION and ENVELOPE NAME contain data that lets me print customized address labels and salutations in my mail merge letters. For exam-

## My Favorite Template...

ple, "Father Joseph R. Jefferson" (see *Figure 1*) was "Roddy" in high school. He still loves the name, even though he's taken religious vows and received a PhD in biochemistry.

However, my high school classmate we used to call "Shorty Larson" is now offended unless letters start with his proper title; those letters now greet him with "Dear General Larson".

Although typing a person's name two or three times in a single data base record sounds inefficient, years of work convinces me that this approach offers the most flexibility. Divorce and marriage, academic and military honorifics, egos, vanity, and other motives cause people to change their names. When a classmate takes a doctorate in music, then a stage name to live and sing opera in France, simple and apparently efficient data base strategies can founder.

I use the COUNT category to calculate the number of people I print in each report. I keep this category in every data base file I create and use the Apple-V command to insert a standard value "1" in that category. Then I use the Apple-T command to print the total number of records in each report. [Ed: Another approach is to add a calculated category called COUNT to each report and enter the formula "+1" to define the category. Then use the Apple-T command to compute the total of that category.]

I use the Apple-V command to put the standard value of "Reunion" in the SOURCE category. That insures that I correctly code any new records that I add and then transfer back into my original data base file. New records *do* get added. This includes

### Figure 4: Four-Across Addresses

```
File: Class.DB          REPORT FORMAT          Escape: Report Menu
Report: Class Directory
Selection: Envelope Name is not blank
and      St. Addr. #1 is not blank

Good current addresses....
=====
Last Name <First Name
Envelope Name
St. Addr. #1
St. Addr. #2
City <State
5-digit Zip <Zip + 4

-----Each record will print 7 lines-----

-----
Use options shown on Help Screen                      268K Avail.
```

### Figure 5: Four-Across Printer Options

```
File: Class.DB          PRINTER OPTIONS          Escape: Erase entry
Report: Class Directory
=====

-----Left and right margins-----          -----Top and bottom margins-----
PW: Platen Width          8.0 inches          PL: Paper Length          11.0 inches
LM: Left Margin           0.5 inches          TM: Top Margin            0.0 inches
RM: Right Margin          0.5 inches          BM: Bottom Margin         2.0 inches
CI: Chars per Inch        17                  LI: Lines per Inch         8
CO: Columns               4

Line width                7.0 inches          Printing length            9.0 inches
Char per line (est)       119                  Lines per page             80
Char per col (est)        29

-----Formatting options-----
SC: Send Special Codes to printer          No
PD: Print a Dash when an entry is blank      No
PH: Print report Header at top of each page  No
OL: Omit Line when all entries on line are blank  No

-----
Type a two letter option code                      270K Avail.
```

people whose names were not in the yearbook and classmates who left school before their senior year.

#### Single Record Layout

Standard one-inch address labels accommodate up to six lines per label with up to 25 characters on each line when printed at 10 characters per inch. Thus, I designed the single record layout to accept a maximum of 25 characters on each of five printed lines. For example, I allow up to 25 characters

# My Favorite Template...

**Figure 6: A Report of Unavailable Classmates**

```
File: Class.DB          REPORT FORMAT          Escape: Report Menu
Report: Unavailable
Selection: Status/Comments contains DECEASED
or      Status/Comments contains PRISON
or      Status/Comments contains NURSING HOME

Unavailable for indicated reason:
=====

Last Name <First Name   Status/Comments
-----Each record will print 2 lines-----

-----
Use options shown on Help Screen                      268K Avail.
```

**Figure 7: Tables-Style Report of Lost Classmates**

```
File: Class.DB          REPORT FORMAT          Escape: Report Menu
Report: Unknowns.T
Selection: St. Addr. #1 is blank
and      Status/Comments does not contain DECEASED

=====
--> or <-- Move cursor          A-J Right justify this category
> A < Switch category positions A-K Define a calculated category
--> A <-- Change column width   A-N Change report name and/or title
A-A Arrange (sort) on this category A-O Printer options
A-D Delete this category          A-P Print the report
A-G Add/remove group totals       A-R Change record selection rules
A-I Insert a prev. deleted category A-T Add/remove category totals
=====
No definite address information.....
Last Name      First Name      Last Update   Count L
-A----- -B----- -C----- -D--- n
Rossman        Cindy          Feb 22 82     99999 5
                                     ===== 1

-----
Use options shown above to change report format          262K Avail.
```

in the ENVELOPE NAME and ADDRESS categories. The error beep that sounds when I try to enter longer names and addresses reminds me to shorten the data in that category.

Most of my classmates still live in the United States, so my STATE category only accepts two characters. Then I designed the CITY category to accept a maximum of 22 characters, which assures that I don't try to print more than 25 characters on the CITY/STATE address line (22 characters for the city, a blank space, and two characters for the state).

I print the Zip Code as five or nine characters on the

right-hand edge of the fifth line on the label. Data base files with a large number of foreign addresses might require a different design.

Several of the categories (for example, MODEM NET, which I use to store the names of telecommunications networks that I use to reach some classmates) are relatively unimportant. But it is important to keep a few empty categories available for future use. I named those categories X1 through X6 in this data base file.

## Multiple Record Layout

I use the multiple record layout to look up telephone numbers, thus the layout shown in *Figure 2*. I used AppleWorks 3.0's Apple-T command to set the LAST NAME and SALUTATION names as left-side titles, and made the home and office telephone numbers the next two fields in the layout.

I put the STATUS/COMMENTS field next. That lets me see that "Roddy Jefferson" will attend the upcoming reunion ("Y" in STATUS/COMMENTS), and is not a big financial donor to the class or school (no "\$" in the same column). The fact that the category is

empty for "Cindy Rossman" suggests that she is not in contact with the reunion committee.

Farther to the right, I display other fields, in whatever order I like.

## The Reports

Most of my printouts are label reports; the ability to print label reports in several columns is a major improvement in AppleWorks 3.0. Here are some details:

The mailing label layout is simple because I limit each line of data to 25 characters (see *Figure 3*). I



## My Favorite Template...

use a similar layout for the 4-label-wide Class Directory (see *Figure 4*), but squeezing 40 names and addresses on a page forces me to pay particular attention to the Options Menu (see *Figure 5*). [Ed: Note the author's use of the Apple-N command to print the comment "Good current addresses..." at the top of the Four-Across Addresses Report in *Figure 4*.]

I could use a code in the STATUS/COMMENTS category to indicate which classmates get mail, but I find it easier to base that decision on the presence or absence of data in the ENVELOPE NAME and ST. ADDR. #1 field. I use the absence of data in some records to assure that only one envelope goes to households consisting of two classmates who married each other.

*Figure 6* presents a two-column labels report which lists all deceased and incarcerated classmates. (Note that an incarcerated classmate would get the mailings as long as ENVELOPE NAME and a ST. ADDR. #1 are not blank.) [Ed: Note the author's use of the labels report format to produce what looks like a tables format report. Using the labels format lets the author generate two-column output.]

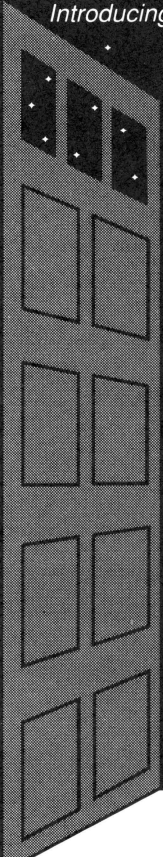
*Figure 7* presents a tables report which lists and counts the classmates who have no address on file. This is a valuable report; as the class reunion approaches, we will ask some volunteers to ferret out our missing colleagues. Once again, I select records for this report based on the presence or absence of data in the ENVELOPE NAME and ST. ADDR. #1 categories.

### Conclusion

Tracking names and addresses accurately without giving offense is a challenge. The categories in this data base might require you to do some extra typing, but they can provide very personalized output.

*[Stan Hecker has been the data coordinator for the East Lansing (MI) High School class of 1967 for seven years. If you are among the missing 122 classmates, call him — soon.]*

*[A working copy of this template appears on this month's NAUG on Disk, which costs \$10 from NAUG. This template requires AppleWorks 3.0.]*



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# How to Add “Tab Fills” to the Word Processor

by Barclay Clemesha

---

*This article describes a set of macros that add the tab fill feature to AppleWorks 3.0' word processor module. Advanced users will appreciate the author's programming techniques and his description of these macros. The rest of us can use these macros even if we don't understand how they do their magic.*

---

Most dedicated word processing programs offer a feature called “tab fill” that automatically fills the space between tabbed columns with any character you specify. Tab fill lets you join items with dotted lines. That makes it easy to produce the attractive table of contents in *Figure 1*.

Although no one would abandon AppleWorks just to get this feature, tab fill is a useful word processor tool. This article describes a set of macros that adds tab fill capability to AppleWorks.

### Finding Tab Tokens

The first problem in writing a tab fill macro is to devise a routine that finds the tabs. AppleWorks offers commands that find text or printer options, but does not let you search for tab tokens.

The <sa-F> macro in *Figure 2* solves this problem by moving the cursor one character at a time and examining the character under the cursor until it finds a tab.

Unfortunately, checking the character under the cursor is not as easy as it appears. Although Ultramacros can “peek” a memory position called “Curschar”, <peek #curschar> yields the screen character, not the underlying command that it represents. Since there is no unique screen character that represents a tab, <peek #curschar> yields the

### Figure 1: Table of Contents with Tab Fills

Introduction .....	Page 1
Program Design .....	Page 8
General Overview .....	Page 8
Basic Structure .....	Page 10
Detailed Description .....	Page 16
Applications .....	Page 21
Limitations .....	Page 29
Executive Summary .....	Page 31

ASCII code for a caret, which could represent any one of a number of printer options.

To find the true value of the byte in memory, the macro looks in the AppleWorks work register which starts at address \$7b00; that is where AppleWorks keeps the current word processor line.

The <sa-@> macro in *Figure 2* uses the current cursor position and the offset value from \$7b00 to determine the address of the character under the cursor. (The macro uses the offset value and not the current cursor position on the screen to accommodate non-standard margins and indents.) <sa-@> keeps “peeking” this address and moving to the right until it finds a code of 22, the code AppleWorks uses to designate a tab character. Of course, you can also use this technique to find other codes, like the special codes (ASCII codes 16 through 21), or mousetext characters (ASCII codes greater than 128).

**Figure 2: Tab Fill Macros**

```
@:<asr:                                { Macro that finds the address of data under the cursor.      }
offset = peek $7b00 :                  { Determine the offset byte.          }
if o > 127: o = o - 128 : endif :      { Set the seventh bit to zero. This is faster than masking.    }
ptr = $7b02 - offset + peek #curhor>! { Set the byte pointer.          }

<ba-g>:<asr :                          { Poke Machine Language program at address $a50.      }
pokeword $a50, $088d :                 {                               }
pokeword $a52, $20c0 :                 { STA $C008          }
pokeword $a54, $6e1a :                 { JSR $6E1A          }
pokeword $a56, $098d :                 { STA $C009          }
pokeword $a58, $60c0 >!               { RTS                }

<ba-F>:<asr :                          { Subroutine to get tab fill character.      }
msg "Enter tab fill character. Hold down Open-Apple for mousetext " : { Display this message.    }
z = key>!                             { Store the value of the keystroke in variable z.    }

F:<awp :                              { Main tab fill macro.          }
ba-f :                               { Ask for the tab fill character.    }
msg ' ' :                             { Blank the message.          }
begin :                               { Begin loop to find the tab character.    }
  right : sa-@ :                     { Move cursor to right and capture current cursor position.    }
  x = peek ptr :                     { Check the character under the cursor.    }
  ifnot x = 22 rpt :                 { If it's not a tab, repeat.          }
  else poke ptr, 32 :                { Replace the tab character with a blank.    }
  begin :                             { Begin a loop that inserts the fill character.    }
    ptr = ptr + 1 :                 { Increment the character pointer.    }
    x = peek ptr :                 { Capture the character at that position.    }
    if x = 23 poke ptr, z :          { If it's a tab space, substitute tab fill character...    }
    rpt:                             { ...and check the next position.    }
  else :                             { If it's not a tab space...    }
    poke ptr-1, 22 :                { Replace the preceding character with a tab.    }
  ba-g :                             { Poke the Machine Language program into memory.    }
  call $a50 :                       { Call the Machine Language routine poked into $a50.    }
  oa-rtn:                             { Go to beginning of the next line.    }
  oa-z: oa-z>!                     { Update the screen and end the macro.    }
```

## Substituting Tab Spaces

The <sa-F> macro replaces the tab command with a space. That produces the blank space after the word "Introduction" in *Figure 1*. However, you cannot use a <oa-del><spc> sequence to replace the caret because deleting the tab would make the space between columns vanish. Instead, the macro pokes a "32" (the ASCII code for a space) into the work register in place of the tab. That does not change the column spacing because AppleWorks does not yet know that you removed the tab.

Next, the macro starts substituting the character you specified for each tab space. For example, if

you specified periods as the fill character, the macro pokes a 46 (the ASCII code for a period) into every address that contains a 23 (AppleWorks' code for a tab space).

Any code other than a 23 means that you reached the start of the next column. The macro then moves back one character and substitutes a tab token. That produces the blank space before the word "Page" in the example. Putting a tab here instead of a space makes it easier to reformat your document if you change your mind later.

Now things are the way you want them in the work register. The next task is to get AppleWorks to rec-

## Advanced Techniques...

ognize the changes and update memory and the screen appropriately. The <sa-F> macro performs this task by calling the machine language program poked into memory by the subroutine macro <ba-G>. I adapted this program from John Tegehaar's "MouseTxt.mcr.3E" macro on NAUG's Power Macros I Disk.

### Macros

The macros that perform these tasks appear in *Figure 2*. The main tab fill macro is the <sa-F> macro that calls the <sa-@>, <ba-F>, and <ba-G> subroutines.

The main macro starts by calling the <ba-F> subroutine which captures the fill character you enter from the keyboard. Note that holding down the Open-Apple Key while entering the replacement fill tab character will enter the character with its high bit set. That lets you use any of the graphic characters built into your printer as the fill character.

Control returns to the main macro which then uses the <sa-@> subroutine to determine the location of the cursor.

Once again, control returns to the <sa-F> macro, which begins a loop that checks if the current cursor position contains a tab character. If it does, the macro replaces the tab character with a blank.

The macro then begins a loop that moves the cursor to the right and replaces the tab space character in that position with the tab fill character defined earlier.

Next, the macro calls the <ba-G> subroutine that pokes the machine language code into memory at \$0a50. It then calls this program, which in turn calls AppleWorks' StoreLine routine at \$6e1a. (This is the routine that makes AppleWorks update its memory.) You cannot just call \$6e1a directly from the macro because UltraMacros uses the alternate zero page memory. So the machine language program first activates normal zero page by addressing \$C008. After calling StoreLine, and before returning to the macro, it reactivates the alternate zero page by addressing \$C009.

The <sa-F> macro then updates the screen and ends.

Note that the <ba-@>, <ba-G>, and <ba-F> macros are subroutines that must come before the main macro.

I suggest that you put the cursor just before the tab space before you issue a <sa-F> to launch these macros; that minimizes the time it takes to search for the first tab token. You must move the cursor and issue another <sa-F> to run the macro on each line of text.

### Conclusion

The macro set described in this article will automatically replace tab spaces with a line of periods or any other character you specify. This is convenient for joining things like chapter titles and page numbers in a table of contents. The macros do their task by manipulating the AppleWorks work register which holds the current word processor line; that makes it possible to perform tasks that cannot be done through the normal AppleWorks user interface.

*[Dr. Barclay Clemesha is an atmospheric physicist with the Brazilian Space Research Institute. He writes Apple II software in his spare time.]*

*[A working copy of this macro appears on this month's NAUG on Disk, which costs \$10 from NAUG. These macros require AppleWorks 3.0.]*

### AppleWorks News

#### Apple Computer

As of press date in mid-March, Apple is not yet shipping System 6 (GS/OS 6.0). Apple plans to release System 6 by late March, although a final release date is not yet set by the company. NAUG will ship the GS/OS disks immediately upon their receipt from Apple.

#### Sequential Systems / Chinook Technologies

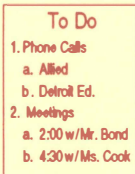
Sequential Systems, a manufacturer of memory and printer enhancements, recently assumed responsibility for distributing and servicing the Chinook Technologies line of hard drives and memory cards. *[Sequential Systems, 1200 Diamond Circle; Suite M2, Lafayette, Colorado 80026; (800) 759-4549; Fax: (303) 665-0933.]*



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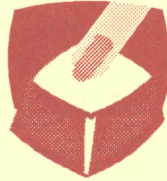
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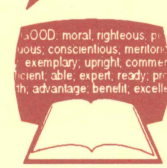
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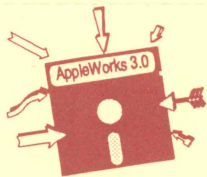
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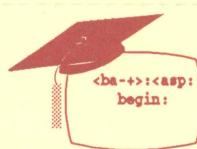
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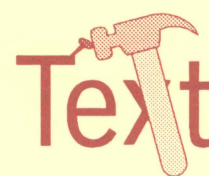
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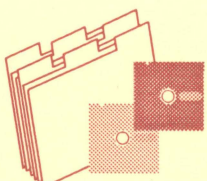
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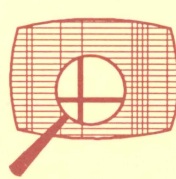
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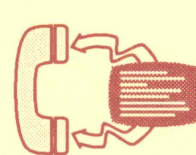
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\* A stand-alone application, not a TimeOut module.



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# How to Insert Tabs into Tables

by Keith Johnson

The earliest versions of AppleWorks offered a rudimentary tab system which inserted spaces to simulate tabs. AppleWorks users quickly learned to avoid this problem by using the spreadsheet module to create all the tables for their word processor documents.

The advent of AppleWorks 3.0 brought users a new and more powerful tab system which supports right, center, and decimal tabs. That makes it easy to create tables and adjust column positions.

But many of us have tables created with earlier versions of AppleWorks or downloaded from an electronic bulletin board (see *Figure 1* which contains data about four telephone calls.). These tables usually have columns separated by spaces, not tabs. That makes it difficult to print these tables with proportional fonts. As a result, you cannot print these tables with TimeOut SuperFonts, Publish It!, or other programs that provide attractive proportionally-spaced output.

This month's macros (see *Figure 2*) convert these spaces into tabs so you can easily use AppleWorks 3.0 to reformat your document or print the document in a proportional font.

## How to Use the Macros

The macros consists of a subroutine that stores one tagged position, the main macro, and a subroutine that converts the spaces to a tab. You must enter the macros in the order that they appear here because the first subroutine and the main macro share the same name.

1. Add the macro in *Figure 2* to your default macro set and compile the set. [Ed: For step-

**Figure 1: Table with Spaces**

10:22 a.m.	Dan Verkade	0:48
1:45 p.m.	Randy Brandt	4:36
4:02 p.m.	Mark Munz	1:17
7:00 p.m.	Bert Kersey	26:12

These columns can be "tagged".

*by-step directions, see the sidebar entitled "How to Add a Macro" on page 19.]*

2. Load the word processor file containing the table onto the desktop. Issue an Apple-N command and change the name of the word processor file. That will preserve your original file if something goes wrong when you launch the macro.
3. Make certain there is a vertical column with at least one blank space between data columns all the way down the table (see *Figure 1*).
4. Issue an Apple-T command and set Left Tab markers where you want each column to start in the modified document. Since the table contains spaces and not tabs, your new tab settings will not affect the format of your document. You can adjust these markers and insert more appropriate tab indicators (right, center, and decimal tabs) after you run the macro.
5. This macro will insert tabs in every line starting from the current cursor position until it encounters a blank line. Insert a blank line where you want the macro to stop.
6. Put the cursor on the line where you want to begin processing the data. (Usually this will be the beginning of the table.)

## Figure 2: Macros that Insert Tabs

```
<ctrl-t>:<asr><      { Define the subroutine that stores a tagged position.      }
posn x,y :            { Read the current cursor position.                }
$9 = str$ x :         { Convert the horizontal position to a string.      }
l = len $9 :          { Determine the number of characters in the string.  }
if l < 2 :             { If it's one character...                          }
$9 = "0" + $9 : endif { ...add a leading zero.                            }
$5 = $5 + $9 :        { Attach those two characters to the string of characters }
                        { stored in variable $5.                            }

n = n + 2>!           { Keep track of the number of characters stored in variable $5 by adding }
                        { two to variable n.                                }

<ctrl-t>:<awp><      { Define the main macro.                                }
zoom :              { Hide the printer commands.                        }
first :             { Put the cursor at the beginning of the line.        }
n = 0 :             { Reset the number of characters stored in $5 to zero.  }
$5 = "" :           { Blank the contents of variable $5.                  }
msg ' Put cursor between columns, press Rtn. OA-Rtn when done. Esc to quit. ' :
                    { Display this message.                                }
begin :             { Begin a loop that captures the different positions.  }
k = key :           { Wait for a keypress.                                }
if k = 27 : oa-Q : rtn : { If the user presses the Escape Key, re-display the file... }
    endmacro : endif { ...and end the macro.                              }
if k = 8 :           { If the user presses the Left Arrow Key...          }
    left : rpt : endif { ...move the cursor left and wait for the next keystroke. }
if k = 21 :          { If the user presses Right Arrow...                }
    right : rpt : endif { ...move the cursor right and wait for the next keystroke. }
if k = 13 :          { If the user presses the Return Key...              }
    sa-ctrl-t :      { ...call the subroutine that adds the current cursor position to $5... }
    rpt : endif :    { ...and wait for the next keypress.                  }
ifnot k = 141 :      { If the user presses any key other than "oa-rtn"... }
    rpt : endif :    { ...wait for the next keypress.                      }
msg "" :             { If user pressed "oa-rtn", blank the message and start replacing spaces. }
i = n - 1 :          { Set up a counter variable.                        }
begin :             { Start a loop that processes each line.              }
last :              { Go to end of the line.                              }
$9 = mid $5,i,2 :    { Store two characters from variable $5 in $9.        }
c = val $9 :         { Convert those characters to a number.              }
sa-ctrl-v :         { Do one tab conversion.                              }
if i = 1 :           { If you are at the start of the line...              }
    exit : endif :   { ...end the loop and jump to the "oa-rtn" command below. }
i = i - 2 :          { If not, go to the previous space on the line...      }
rpt : endif :        { ...and repeat this loop.                            }
oa-rtn :             { Go to the next line.                                }
z = peek $b5 :       { Check the value in address $b5.                    }
if z = 208 :         { If that value indicates a blank line...            }
    endmacro : endif { ...stop.                                            }
i = n - 1 : rpt>!    { Otherwise, repeat the loop.                        }

<ctrl-v>:<asr><      { Define the subroutine that converts a set of spaces to a tab. }
posn x,y :            { Read the current cursor position.                }
if x > c :            { If the cursor is still to the right of the next "tag"... }
    oa-left :         { ...jump left to the next non-blank cell...          }
    rpt : endif :     { ...and check the position again.                    }
sa- :                 { Put the cursor on the first blank cell to the right. }
oa-D : oa-right : left : rtn : { Delete all the spaces between words. }
tab>!                 { Insert a tab.                                      }
```

## How to Add a Macro

Follow these steps to add the enclosed macros to your default macro set (See Mark Munz's book, the *UltraMacros Primer* (\$14.95 plus \$3.50 s/h from NAUG) for comprehensive information to help you use TimeOut UltraMacros.):

1. Create a new word processor document called "Macros".
  2. Press Open Apple-Escape to access the Time-Out Menu; select "Macro Compiler".
  3. Select choice #2, "Display current macro set", and press the Return Key. The UltraMacros Compiler will convert your macros into word processor format and display the macros in the "Macros" document.
  4. Put the cursor on the line above the macro labelled "A:" and type the macros in *Figure 2* into the document. Check your typing *carefully*.
  5. Issue an Apple-S command to save your work in case something goes wrong.
  6. Once again access the TimeOut Menu and select "Macro Compiler".
  7. Highlight choice #1 ("Compile a new set of macros") and enter an Open-Apple Return. Correct any errors identified by the compiler.
  8. Test the new macros.
  9. Now you will save the revised set of macros as your default set. Issue an Open-Apple Escape to access the TimeOut Menu and select "Macro Options".
  10. Select choice #3 ("Save macro table as default set") and press the Return Key twice. In the future, UltraMacros will install your revised set of macros each time you launch AppleWorks.
7. Press <sa-ctrl-t>. A message at the bottom of the screen will tell you to use the Left and Right Arrow Keys to put the cursor on a column of spaces *between* the first two data columns. Follow those instructions and press the Return Key to "tag" this position (see *Figure 1*).
  8. Repeat this process for all the columns. Do this in order from left to right. Don't try to back up

if you accidentally skip a column indicator. Instead, press the Escape Key and start over.

9. Press <oa-rtn> to tag the last column. The macro will delete all the spaces between columns and insert the tabs.

## Other Uses

Once you insert tabs between columns, you can print the table in a proportional font, use the AppleWorks 3.0 clipboard to add the data to an existing data base file, or use the data to create a new data base. (To use this table to create a new data base, "print" the lines to disk as a text file using the "Standard text format with Tabs" option, then return to the Main Menu and create a new data base file from a text file using the "Tabs between categories..." option. See your AppleWorks 3.0 manual for more information about this process.)

## Technical Details

**Variables:** There is no way to know how many columns the user will define when you start the macro, so the macro stores the "tagged" column positions as a string of two digit characters in a single variable (\$5). It adds each new "tagged" column position to the end of the string. Variable n keeps track of the number of characters in variable \$5.

**Operations:** The main macro starts with a routine that captures the column "tags". This routine puts the cursor at the beginning of the line, clears variables n and \$5, displays a message and waits for the user to press a key.

If the user presses the Escape Key, the macro terminates.

If the user presses a Left or Right Arrow Key, the macro moves the cursor accordingly.

If the user presses the Return Key, the macro launches the <sa-ctrl-t> subroutine that adds the current cursor position to the string of characters in variable \$5 and increments the counter (variable n) that tracks the number of characters in \$5.

If the user presses <oa-rtn> the macro starts the routine that replaces the spaces with tabs.

That routine starts at the end of each line. (If it started inserting tabs at the beginning of a line, the



## My Favorite Macro...

positions of columns to the right would change and the "tagged" column numbers would no longer be appropriate.)

The macro converts the last two characters in variable \$5 to a number and calls the <sa-ctrl-v> subroutine. <sa-ctrl-v> puts the cursor in the correct column position, deletes the blank spaces, inserts a tab, and returns control to the main macro.

The macro repeats this process until it gets to the beginning of the line. It then checks the contents of memory location \$b5. This address holds the line length if there are any characters in the line and a 208 if there is only a Carriage Return in the line (an empty line). If the macro finds 208 in \$b5, the macro ends. Otherwise, the macro processes the next line.

*[Keith Johnson is Associate Director of the Fleishmann Planetarium at the University of Nevada.]*

*[A working copy of these macros appears on this month's NAUG on Disk, which costs \$10 from NAUG. These macros require AppleWorks 3.0.]*

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## General Interest

### Basic Laws of Computing

Here are some basic laws to remember when you experience problems using AppleWorks:

Experience is something you don't get until just after you need it.

He who hesitates is probably smart.

Whatever happens, act like you meant it to happen.

Confidence is the feeling you get just before you understand the problem.

When you get to the point where you really understand your computer, it's probably obsolete.

The first place to look for information in a manual is the last place you expect to find it.

He who laughs last...probably has a backup.

If at first you don't succeed, blame your computer.

If you take your system apart often enough you will have two computers...neither of which work.

If you can distinguish between good advice and bad advice, you probably don't need the advice at all.

A computer that doesn't work probably evolved from a simple system that worked well.

A person who says something can't be done should never interrupt the person who is doing it.

A committee is a group of people doing the work of one person.

A specialist is someone who knows more and more about less and less until he/she eventually knows absolutely everything about nothing.

A conclusion is what you come to when you reach the point where you can't think anymore.

You can always spot the expert in the crowd...it's the person who says the project will take the longest and will cost the most.

If it wasn't for the last minute, nothing would ever get done.

*[Adapted from an article that appeared in the newsletter of the Northwest Apple Pickers, the user group of Greater Tacoma (WA).]*

# How to Use the Apple IIe Card Software – Part 3

by Nanette Luoma and Warren Williams

The first two articles in this series described how the Apple IIe Card Software lets any Macintosh read Apple II (ProDOS) disks, how to set up a ProDOS partition on a Macintosh LC hard disk, how to install the Apple IIe Card Software, and how to configure the Apple IIe Card Software to run AppleWorks. This month's article describes how to configure AppleWorks to run on your Apple IIe Card-equipped Macintosh LC.

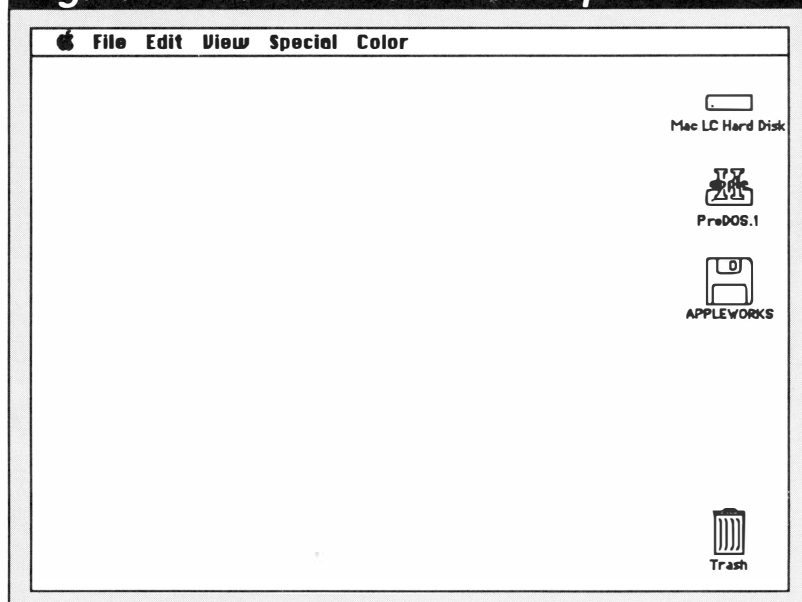
## Floppy Disk Users

Running AppleWorks from a 3.5-inch floppy disk on your Macintosh LC is easy. Once you install the Apple IIe Card Software (see last month's article), all you do is insert the AppleWorks Program Disk, double-click on the disk icon, and double-click on the file that launches AppleWorks. *[Ed: Usually that is the file APLWORKS.SYSTEM. UltraMacros users should double-click on ULTRA.SYSTEM; SpellCopy users should double-click on SPELL.SYSTEM.]*

## Hard Disk Users

However, most Macintosh LC computers come with a hard drive, and AppleWorks runs faster and is more convenient when you launch the program from that drive. For the best performance, you should set up a ProDOS partition on your hard drive (see the article in the February 1992 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*), install the Apple IIe Card Software (see last month's article), and follow the directions below to install and run AppleWorks. You can still use your floppy drive(s) to store your AppleWorks data.

**Figure 1: The Macintosh Desktop**



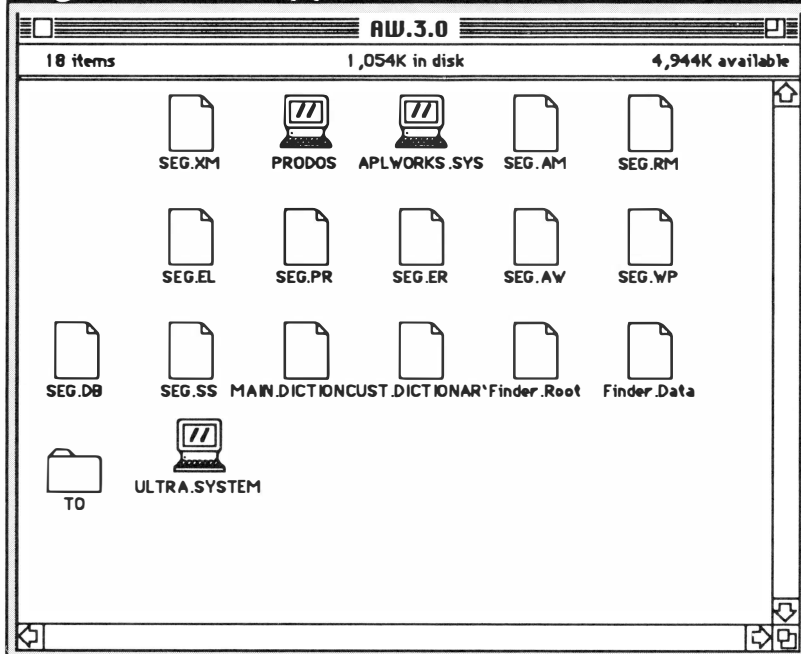
We will assume that you use a 3.5-inch disk copy of AppleWorks. If you do not have AppleWorks on a 3.5-inch disk, use the Apple II Utilities, Copy II+, FileMaster, or any other disk utility program to format a blank 3.5-inch disk and to copy all the files from the four sides of your 5.25-inch AppleWorks Startup Disk and Program Disk onto the newly formatted 3.5-inch disk.

Then follow these steps:

1. Double-click to open the ProDOS partition on your Macintosh hard drive. Skip to step #2 if the files PRODOS and BASIC.SYSTEM appear in the window. If those files do not appear, insert either of the Apple IIe Card Software disks and double-click on the disk icon. Then drag the files PRODOS and BASIC.SYSTEM onto the ProDOS partition.
2. Insert your 3.5-inch AppleWorks disk into the drive. Make sure that the disk is not locked; the



**Figure 2: The AppleWorks Folder**



Macintosh creates a desktop file on every disk and cannot create that file on a locked disk.

3. An icon representing the disk will appear on the Macintosh desktop (see *Figure 1*). If the icon does not appear, or if you see a warning that your disk is not a Macintosh disk, review last month's article and make certain that you installed the Apple IIe Card Software correctly.
4. Now you will start the copying process. Drag the AppleWorks Disk icon over the icon of your ProDOS partition and release the mouse button. A dialog box will appear asking if you want the contents of your AppleWorks disk installed in a new folder on the ProDOS partition. Click on "OK". (You should copy AppleWorks into a folder. That helps keep your desktop orderly and lets you install multiple copies of AppleWorks without any conflicts with file names. It also overcomes a ProDOS limitation that restricts you to a maximum of 50 entries in the main directory in the ProDOS partition.)

A dialog box will appear while the Macintosh copies your files.

5. Now you should rename the folder. Although the Macintosh lets you use names up to 32 characters long, ProDOS and AppleWorks limit the total length of the pathnames you can specify

from within AppleWorks. Give the folder a short name such as "AW3.0" to minimize any problems you might encounter when you try to enter long pathnames.

To name the folder, select the folder by clicking on it. Position the Arrow Cursor on the folder name and the arrow will change to an I-beam. Then type "AW3.0".

If you use AppleWorks 1.x, you are done. You can now double-click on the file APLWORKS.SYSTEM or on an AppleWorks document to launch AppleWorks. AppleWorks 2.x and 3.0 users should proceed as follows:

6. Many AppleWorks users create customized AppleWorks Program Disks. Now you must determine if your customized disk will run on the Macintosh.

AppleWorks versions 2.0 and later need the file SEG.XM [Ed: which contains AppleWorks' "Extended Memory Manager"] to run on an Apple IIe Card-equipped Macintosh.

Double-click on the AW3.0 folder and look for the file SEG.XM (see *Figure 2*). If you do not find that file in the folder, get an original copy of the same version of AppleWorks and copy SEG.XM into the AW3.0 folder.

7. You can save some disk space by dragging the files PRODOS, SEG.ØØ, SEG.AM, and SEG.RM from the AppleWorks folder to the trash; AppleWorks does not use those files with your Macintosh. However, this step is optional.
8. Some AppleWorks users install SpellCopy or other "pre-boot" programs to run AppleWorks' spelling checker from a RAM disk in their Apple II computer. AppleWorks' spelling checker runs significantly faster from the hard disk on your Macintosh and you will not need to establish a RAM disk with your new system. Click on the pre-boot program's icon and drag the file to the trash.

If you do not use TimeOut, you are done. You can now double-click on APLWORKS.SYSTEM or on a document to launch AppleWorks. However, if

## General Interest...

you use any TimeOut enhancements, you must now reinstall TimeOut and reconfigure your enhancements so AppleWorks can find the files it needs on the new system.

### Configuring TimeOut

Copying AppleWorks to a new disk changes the pathname to all the TimeOut applications, so you must now re-install the program and specify the new pathname. Some TimeOut applications (for example, QuickSpell, Thesaurus, and Area Codes) also use special data files that come with the application. You will have to copy those files to the correct folder and reconfigure the application so it can find the necessary data.

Follow these steps (We will assume that you named your ProDOS partition "ProDOS.1" and named your AppleWorks folder "AW3.0").:

1. Double-click on the "AW3.0" folder to open it.
2. Now you will create a new folder to store your TimeOut applications.  
  
Press "⌘-N" (or select "New Folder" from the File Menu) to create a new folder within the AW3.0 folder. Rename this folder "TO". (You should give this folder a short name so you do not have any problems with the length of your pathnames.)
3. Insert any current TimeOut disk and double-click on the disk icon to open it.
4. Double-click on the file "INSTALL.SYSTEM" to begin the installation process.
5. Press the Return Key when the startup screen appears.
6. Select "Continue with the TimeOut Installation" at the next screen.
7. The TimeOut Installer asks which installation method you want to use; select "Manual". Then Select "Install TimeOut".

**Figure 3: Thesaurus Configuration Screen**

File: REPORT	CONFIGURE	Escape: Utilities
=====		
<div>Thesaurus configuration menu</div>		
1. Location of Synonym Dictionary	[/PRODOS.1/AW3.0/TO	]
2. Add suffixes	[Yes]	
3. Warn when adding suffixes	[Yes]	
4. Word for "Noun"	[Noun	]
5. Word for "Verb"	[Verb	]
6. Word for "Pronoun"	[Pronoun	]
7. Word for "Adjective"	[Adjective	]
8. Word for "Adverb"	[Adverb	]
9. Word for "Conjunction"	[Conjunction	]
-----		
Type number, or use arrows, then press Return		3303K Avail

8. TimeOut asks "Do you want the TimeOut Menu sorted?". Respond with "Yes" if you want your TimeOut applications to appear in alphabetical order; otherwise respond "No".
9. TimeOut asks "Do you need more than one TimeOut applications disk?". Choose "No"; you will install all your applications on the hard disk.
10. TimeOut asks "Where will your TimeOut applications be?" select "ProDOS pathname" and enter "/PRODOS.1/AW3.0/TO".
11. TimeOut asks "Where is AppleWorks?". Select "ProDOS pathname" and enter "ProDOS.1/AW3.0".
12. Press the Return Key to install TimeOut. Then press the Return Key a second time. Select "Quit".
13. Now you will install the TimeOut applications and their associated data files. Enter a Control-⌘- Escape and "Quit" from the Iie Card to return to the Macintosh Finder.
14. Select the icons of the TimeOut applications and their associated data files on the TimeOut disk. Drag them to the TO folder in the AW3.0 folder on your ProDOS.1 partition.

### Moving the Escape Key

As an old-time AppleWorks user, my biggest problem running AppleWorks on the Macintosh LC was getting used to the strange placement of the Escape Key on the Macintosh keyboard. After years of pushing the Escape Key in the upper left-hand corner of my Apple IIc and IIGS keyboards, my fingers didn't want to learn about the Escape Key's new location next to the Space Bar.

Fortunately, Beagle Bros has an answer to my problem. Their little-known program called "Escape!" restores the Escape Key to its rightful place in the upper left-hand corner of the keyboard and the "\|" key to its location next to the Space Bar.

Escape! is easy to use; you just run the program and it makes the necessary change to your Macintosh system. The program includes a de-installation routine that restores your system to its original condition.

[Ed: Escape! lists for \$19.95 and is available from NAUG for \$12.95 plus \$2.50 s/h.]

— Warren Williams

15. Next, you will test your installation and determine if TimeOut runs correctly. Double-click on the APLWORKS.SYSTEM icon (or on ULTRA.SYSTEM if you use TimeOut Ultra-Macros). Create an appropriate document (for example, TimeOut QuickSpell only works with a word processor document on the screen), go to the TimeOut Menu, and launch each TimeOut application. Keep track of the applications that cannot find their required files.
16. Now you must configure those applications so they can find the necessary data. Proceed as follows:
  - A. Press ⌘-Escape to access the TimeOut Menu.
  - B. With the TimeOut Menu on the screen, select "Utilities".
  - C. With the Utilities Menu on the screen, select "Configure".
  - D. Select the application you want to configure.

- E. Change the pathname to the data file to "/PRODOS.1/AW3.0/TO" (see Figure 3).
  - F. Press the Escape Key repeatedly until you return to the Configure Menu and then repeat steps 16A - 16E for each TimeOut application you identified in step #15 above.
  - G. When you are done, enter an Apple-Q and press the Escape Key to return to AppleWorks' Main Menu.
17. Finally, you should test your system. Press Control-⌘-Escape and "Quit" the IICard. Then double-click on APLWORKS.SYSTEM (or ULTRA.SYSTEM), load some files onto your desktop, and test the different TimeOut Modules.

Once your installation is complete, you will quickly become comfortable running AppleWorks and all your TimeOut enhancements on your Macintosh.

[Nanette Luoma is the Page Layout Specialist for the National AppleWorks Users Group.]

[Dr. Warren Williams is on the faculty at Eastern Michigan University where he teaches courses in the Educational Technology program. He is the President of NAUG and is a frequent contributor to the AppleWorks Forum.]

[The Apple IIe Card Software costs \$12 plus \$2 s/h from NAUG.]

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# Save Time on the Electronic Forum

by Tim Harrison

Here are two tips to help you save on-line time and reduce your long distance telephone charges when you use NAUG's electronic AppleWorks bulletin board, the Electronic Forum.

### Don't Send "Pages"

The Electronic Forum normally sends the information it displays on your screen in separate "pages". It sends one "page", displays a "-more-" prompt to tell you there is more to follow, and waits for you to press a key before it sends the next page. That gives you a nicely formatted screen and keeps text from scrolling off the top of the screen before you get a chance to read it. However, it also slows down your system by forcing you to press a keystroke between every page of text.

An alternative is to tell the board to send you all the information in each message, bulletin, or help file without stopping. You can then control the flow of data manually by pressing the letter "P" (for "Pause") and pressing the Return Key to tell the board to once again send data. You can also press the letter "S" (for "Stop") to cancel the current message. *[Ed: The Electronic Forum also recognizes the industry-standard Control-S and Control-Q commands that pause and restart the data respectively.]*

Follow these steps to change your default parameters so the bulletin board does not stop at the end of each page:

1. Log onto the Electronic Forum and get to the Main Menu.
2. Press "O" for Other Activities.
3. With the Other Activities Menu on the screen, press "R" for Reconfigure Terminal.
4. With the Change User Profile Menu on the screen (see Figure 1), press "P" for Set Page Pause.

**Figure 1: Change User Profile Menu**

```
Change User Profile:

A - Set ANSI codes On/Off      G - Set IBM Graphics On/Off
W - Set Terminal Width         T - Set New Terminal Type
L - Set Line Feeds On/Off      C - Set Lower Case On/Off
N - Set of Nulls               M - Set Message Base Defaults
U - Set File Upload Protocol    D - Set File Download Protocol
P - Set Page Pause (-more-)    S - Show Current Settings

Type Selection or ? for help, [RETURN] to exit:
```

5. The board will ask "Do you wish the screen to automatically pause when it is full (Y/N)?" Press "N". Now the system will send all messages as a continuous string of text that you can stop or start from the keyboard.

### Send Carbon Copies

NAUG members can send copies of any personal message to multiple users. Follow these steps:

1. Enter the first recipient's name and the subject of your message.
2. Begin the first line of the EMail message with "cc:" followed by one space, and a list of user names separated by commas.
3. Follow the "cc:" line with a blank line. (You enter a blank line by pressing the Space Bar and then pressing the Return Key.) Then enter the text of your message. For example:

```
1:cc: tim harrison,john doe,mary smith
2:<SPACE><RETURN>
3:Start of the message...
```

Each person in the list will receive a copy of the message. Sending carbon copies is one of several privileges available only to NAUG members who use the Electronic Forum.

*[Tim Harrison is the developer and administrator of the NAUG and C•WUG bulletin boards.]*

# New Disks in the NAUG Library

## Barrows Utilities — Disk 2

Our thanks to Roy Barrows for developing another disk of useful macros and TimeOut applications that add functionality to AppleWorks. Barrows Utilities — Disk 2 includes:

**ASP.Clip:** A spreadsheet clipboard that lets you store the contents of multiple spreadsheet cells. You can examine and use the contents of the clipboard in any spreadsheet. ASP.Clip can store portions of formulas or text that you can copy or move into any other spreadsheet cell. ASP.Clip can also save the clipboard to disk for reuse later.

**Glossary.ASP:** Displays a list of all the spreadsheet “@” functions. You select the function you want and Glossary.ASP pastes that function into the current cell.

**DataGrabber:** Transfers data from a data base record into the word processor. DataGrabber captures the contents of up to nine categories and lets you copy or move the data into a word processor document with the categories separated by spaces or returns. DataGrabber makes it easy to address letters and envelopes and prepare “to do” lists.

**IDWordCount:** Counts the number of times a word you specify appears in a word processor document.

**ParaCount:** Counts the number of words in a paragraph.

**WordSum:** Counts the number of words in a document. WordSum is similar to TimeOut WordCount, except WordSum gives subtotals at any point you specify.

**FontComm:** Provides a pop-up help screen listing the different SuperFonts commands. Also includes macros that make it easy to use those commands.

Barrows Utilities — Disk 2 includes complete documentation in a word processor file on the disk. The

Figure 1: SuperCat Catalog

CRIBBAGE.....	DIRECTORY.....	9 SEP 90	0.5K
..CRIBBAGE.....	APPLESOFT BASIC PROGRAM..	22 JAN 90	6.5K
..CRIBBAGE.G.....	BINARY.....	13 NOV 89	3.0K
..CRIBBAGE.HIGH.....	APPLESOFT BASIC PROGRAM..	13 NOV 89	3.5K
..CRIBBAGE.PGM.....	APPLESOFT BASIC PROGRAM..	13 NOV 89	19.5K
..CRIBBAGE.Scores.....	TEXT.....	9 SEP 90	2.5K
..CRIBBAGE.T.....	BINARY.....	22 JAN 90	2.0K
..CRIBBAGE.TUTOR.....	APPLESOFT BASIC PROGRAM..	13 NOV 89	18.5K
SOLITAIRE.....	DIRECTORY.....	24 MAY 90	0.5K
..CARDS.CLUBS.....	APW 65816 ASM SRC CODE..	9 DEC 88	13.0K
..CARDS.DIAMONDS.....	APW 65816 ASM SRC CODE..	9 DEC 88	13.0K
..CARDS.HEARTS.....	APW 65816 ASM SRC CODE..	9 DEC 88	13.0K
..CARDS.SPADES.....	APW 65816 ASM SRC CODE..	9 DEC 88	13.0K
..SOLITAIRE.....	GS/OS APPLICATION.....	12 DEC 88	25.5K

disk also includes listings of the macros as well as task file and TimeOut versions of each application.

## Chameleon

The NAUG Public Domain Library now includes Chameleon, a file conversion utility that lets you convert data files between DOS 3.3, ProDOS, PASCAL, and CP/M format disks. The Chameleon disk includes comprehensive documentation in an AppleWorks word processor file on the disk.

Chameleon is shareware; you send the author, Ewen Wannop, \$25 if you use the program on this disk.

## Fonts Disks

Pointless is WestCode Software's new Apple IIGS enhancement that offers enhanced screen displays and printouts from AppleWorks GS, GraphicWriter III, and other 16-bit applications. (A review of Pointless will appear in a future issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.)

NAUG now offers more than 20 disks filled with TrueType fonts that are compatible with Pointless. For a complete list and a sample printout of each font, send a self-addressed, stamped (52 cents postage), business size envelope and \$1 to “Pointless Fonts”, NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187.



# Public Domain Update...

## Payroll Calculator 1992

The NAUG Public Domain Library now includes the 1992 version of the Payroll Calculator, a payroll system for businesses with up to 25 hourly and nine salaried employees. The Payroll Calculator computes gross earnings, FICA, and FIT withholding, and up to two user-defined deductions. Calculations are based on the new withholding tax tables that became effective March 1. The disk includes documentation; on-line help is available from the author.

The Payroll Calculator is shareware; you send the author, F. Dean Baird, \$25 if you use the disk in a business environment. The author does not expect the shareware fee from educators who use the files to teach business practices or from others who use the disk in non-business settings. Payroll Calculator requires AppleWorks 3.0.

## SuperCat

NAUG's Public Domain Library now contains SuperCat, a powerful 16-bit disk catalog utility developed by Cecil Fretwell, author of the popular "Apple Clinic" column in A+/inCider magazine.

SuperCat provides an alphabetized catalog for an entire disk or any set of subdirectories on that disk (see *Figure 1*). It sends the list to the screen, to a printer, or stores the output as an ASCII file on your disk. The program makes it easy to track the contents of your disks, particularly 3.5-inch disks and hard disks with various subdirectories.

SuperCat is shareware; you send the author \$10 if you use the program.

SuperCat requires an Apple IIgs running GS/OS 5.0.2 or later. NAUG only distributes SuperCat on a 3.5-inch disk.

## How to Get Disks

Unless otherwise noted, all disks are available in both 5.25-inch (\$4) and 3.5-inch format (\$6), plus \$2 *per order* for shipping and handling. Order from Public Domain Library, NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187; (313) 454-1115; Fax: (313) 454-1965. NAUG accepts Visa and MasterCard. All NAUG disks (except system disks provided by Apple Computer) are also available for download-

## Macintosh Disks

NAUG's affiliation with the ClarisWorks Users Group (C•WUG) gives NAUG members access to the C•WUG library of Macintosh disks. C•WUG recently announced the release of the following disks:

Macintosh System 6.0.8 (four disks; \$20)

Macintosh System 7.0.1 (nine high density disks; \$29)

System 7 Tune-Up (one disk; \$6)

Macintosh Electronic Reference (four disks; \$20)

C•WUG's Electronic Index Disk (one disk; \$6)

C•WUG Home.01 (one disk; \$6)

QuickTime (two disks; \$12)

StuffIt Classic (one disk; \$6)

Fonts Disks (53 disks. For a list of fonts and font samples send \$4 to "Fonts", C•WUG, Box 701010, Plymouth, Michigan 48170)

See the March and April issues of the *ClarisWorks Journal* for complete descriptions of these disks.

Add s/h \$2 *per order* for U.S. delivery. Foreign orders by credit card only, shipping additional, indicate whether you want air (guaranteed) or surface (not guaranteed) delivery.

## Notice to Members

Some NAUG disks contain system software and utilities provided by Apple Computer, Inc. Members may use this software only upon conditions stated in the Apple Computer, Inc. Software License. For a copy of the license agreement, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Software License, NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187.

ing from NAUG's electronic bulletin board (the Electronic Forum), and from the NAUG areas on CompuServe, America Online, and GENie. Shareware payments go directly to the author, not to NAUG.

# Special Offers for NAUG Members

**N**AUG continues to negotiate special discounts for our members. Although most special offers have definite ending dates, some developers offer NAUG members a continuing discount. Include your NAUG membership number with your order.

Currently available offers include:

**ADD CAT:** UltraMacros task file that adds data base categories without losing reports and custom screens. See July 1991, page 17. \$5.00 plus \$1.50 s/h. (List: \$6.50.) [Steve Beville, 3392 Glenn Springs Road, Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302; (803) 582-3687.]

**AlphaCheck Plus/Family Finances:** Small business and home accounting systems for AppleWorks. Reviewed October 1989, page 19. \$39.95 and \$29.95 respectively plus \$3.50 s/h. (List: \$68 and \$49.95.) [ActaSoft, 19700 Wells Drive, Woodland Hills, California 91364; (818) 996-6731.]

**AppleWorks for Educators:** An instructional guide to AppleWorks. See March 1991, page 24. 20% discount off list. [ISTE, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, Oregon 997403; (503) 346-4414; Fax: (503) 346-5890.]

**AppleWorks Resource Disk:** Templates and files for teachers and students using AppleWorks. \$12 postpaid. (List: 14.45.) See March 1992, page 28. Expires May 30, 1992. [The AppleWorks Educator, Box 72-NG, Leetsdale, Pennsylvania 15056.]

**Books:** NAUG members get 20% discounts on computer books published by Que and Howard Sams. Request a catalog. See August 1991, page 27. [Macmillan Computer Publishing, 11711 North College Avenue, Suite 140, Carmel, Indiana 46032; (800) 428-5331 x.2959.]

**ClarisWorks:** A powerful integrated program for the Macintosh. See December 1991, page 16. \$99 plus \$7 s/h. (List: \$299.) Domestic orders only. (International NAUG members can upgrade through NAUG. Send NAUG your credit card number and mailing information. We will bill your account for the cost of the upgrade, international air mail shipping, and a \$20 service fee.) [Claris

Corporation, Claris Corporation, 5201 Patrick Henry Drive, Box 58168, Santa Clara California 95052; (800) 544-8554; K-12 purchase orders/site licenses (800) 747-7483; Post-secondary purchase orders/site licenses (800) 879-8447.]

**Companion Plus:** Beagle Bros' program that enhances AppleWorks 3.0. See May 1991, page 26. \$29.95 plus \$3.50 s/h. (List: \$49.95) [NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187, (313) 454-1115; Fax: (313) 454-1965.]

**DB.Link:** Data base enhancement for AppleWorks. Reviewed in this issue. \$10 plus \$2 s/h. (List: \$15.) [Steve Beville, 3392 Glenn Springs Road, Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302; (803) 582-3687.]

**Disk Tools:** TimeOut modules that let you back up and restore a hard disk, and shrink and unshrink files from within AppleWorks. \$35 plus \$2/50 s/h. Includes a free copy of About Time (performs date calculations within AppleWorks). (List: 49.95.) See March 1992, page 28. Expires June 1, 1992. [Office Productivity Software, Box 1042, Mahomet, Illinois 61853.]

**EDS: Software Directory:** A directory of specially priced discount offers from software developers. \$15 plus \$3 s/h. (List: \$30.) See March 1992, page 23. Expires June 1, 1992. [AnchorageARTS, 33 University Square, Suite 217, Madison, Wisconsin 53715; CompuServe: 71237,764.]

**EnviroWorks:** Data base with information about more than 150 companies that sell environmentally responsible consumer products. See April 1991, page 28. \$5.95 (AppleWorks); \$7.95 (AppleWorks GS). [C.E. Field Enterprises, 60 Border Drive, Wakefield, Rhode Island 02879.]

**High Speed 65C816 Processors:** Speeds up Applied Engineering TransWarp GS accelerators. See May 1991, page 15. \$71.25. (List: \$95.) [Western Design Center, 2166 E. Brown Road, Mesa, Arizona 85213, (602) 962-4545.]

**Impact Printhead Services:** Discounts on new and refurbished dot matrix printheads. See October 1990, page 17. [Impact Printhead Service Compa-

ny, 8701 Cross Park Drive, #101, Austin, Texas 78754; (800) 777-4323.]

**ITSE Membership:** Membership and membership discounts in a large non-profit organization of computer-using educators. \$39.10. (List: \$46.) See February 1992, page 7. Expires May 1, 1992. [ISTE, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, Oregon 97403; (503) 346-4414; Fax: (503) 346-5890.]

**LetterWorks and DeskWorks:** Automated letter writing and Rolodex system for AppleWorks. Reviewed in the January 1992 issue. \$39.95 plus \$3.50 s/h. (List: \$74.90.) [ActaSoft, 19700 Wells Drive, Woodland Hills, California 91364; (818) 996-6731.]

**Pegasus Hard Drives:** Special NAUG prices on Econ Technologies' internal SCSI hard drives for Apple II computers. From \$459 (50 megabytes) to \$949 (200 megabytes). (List prices: \$599 through \$1099.) See February 1992, page 16. [Econ Technologies, Box 195356, Winter Springs, Florida 32719; (407) 365-4209.]

**Report Transporter:** Copies AppleWorks report formats from one data base to another. See March 1992, page 15. \$15 plus \$2 s/h. (List: \$19.95) [Steve Beville, 3392 Glenn Springs Road, Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302; (803) 582-3687.]

**Sider Hard Drives and Tape Drives:** Discounts on new, rebuilt, and repaired Sider drives. See August 1991, page 27. [Omnishore, 1700 Forest Way, Carson City, Nevada 89706; (702) 687-2800; Fax: (702) 687-2836.]

**SuperWorks:** An AppleWorks work-alike for MS-DOS computers. \$150 (Regularly: \$299). See March 1992, page 9. Expires May 1, 1992. [Remarkable Technologies, 245 Pegasus Avenue, Northvale, New Jersey 07647; (800) 782-1955; (201) 784-0900.]

**TMS Hard Drives:** Special prices on TMS' Pro-line external hard drives ranging from \$279 (52 megabytes) to \$1339 (425 megabytes). See March 1992, page 15. Expires May 1, 1992. [TMS Peripherals, 1120 Holland Drive, Suite 16, Boca Raton, Florida 33487; (800) 275-4867; (407) 998-9958; Fax: (407) 998-9983.]

**TotalControl:** Adds powerful functionality to AppleWorks' data base module. See February 1992, page 29. \$47 plus \$3 s/h if you enclose the TotalControl Demonstration Disk from NAUG's Public Domain Library. February 1992. [JEM Software, 7578 Lamar Court, Arvada, Colorado 80003. Orders only: (303) 422-4856.]

**Using DeskJet 500 Printers with AppleWorks:** 34-page instructional manual that tells you everything you need to know about using this printer with AppleWorks. See September 1991, page 28. \$12 plus \$1.50 s/h. (List: \$20.) [Dino Bagdadi, 2151 N.E. 212 Street, North Miami Beach, Florida 33179; (305) 931-0431.]

**1040Works and 1040Works Tax Planner:** Comprehensive Federal Income Tax templates and tax planner for AppleWorks. See November 1991, page 25. 1040Works: \$29.95 plus \$3.50 s/h. (List: \$32.95.) 1040Works Tax Planner: \$26.95 plus \$3.50 s/h (\$19.95 postpaid if ordered with 1040Works) (List: 29.95.) [NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187; (313) 454-1115; Fax: (313) 454-1965.]

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# Help with Hardware and Printers

by Nanette Luoma

## How to Use this List

To the left of each volunteer's name are numbers indicating the utilities the consultant supports. Volunteers are listed alphabetically by state.

1 = Apple II+	8 = Interface cards
2 = Apple III	9 = RamWorks Cards
3 = Apple Memory Cards	10 = TransWarp Cards
4 = Checkmate Cards	11 = RamFactor Cards
5 = Floppy Disks	12 = RAM Disks
6 = 3.5-inch Disks	13 = Laser Computers
7 = Hard Disk Drives	14 = Laser Printers

## Arizona

		City	Home	Work
8	Clay Evitts	Tucson	602-885-9789	602-296-5491
13	Bill Holmes	Chandler	602-899-4841	602-786-7170

## California

6-9	Dan Balsley	San Ramon	415-829-508	
1,5-7,9,12	James Davis	Hayward	415-489-7024	
6,7	Rolf C. Freerks	San Pedro	213-833-8266	213-337-1333
5-10,12,14	Terry Higgins	Newark	415-745-7884	415-593-2500
5,6,11	Alan E. Kahn	San Anselmo	415-457-9827	
5-8,11,13	Berenice Maltby	Corona del Mar	714-640-7369	
5-7, 11,12	Will Nelken	San Rafael	415-459-0845	415-456-1795
7	Jesus Orosco	Milpitas	408-270-1011	408-945-4344

## Colorado

8-9	Lyle Graff	Littleton	303-794-5970	303-977-4557
5,8	Geoff Hollingsworth	Morrison	303-697-9277	303-760-4345
5,8	John Loren	Littleton	303-978-0603	
5-8,12,13	Stephen Reiss	Aspen	303-923-6172	303-923-6172

## Connecticut

5,6	William Delaney	Enfield	203-745-4048	203-749-8391
3,5,7,11	Newton Shaffer	Gales Ferry	203-464-9716	

## Florida

6,8,12	H. Clay Bailey III	Jacksonville	904-744-2499	904-725-3477
1,6	Andrew Pliuka	Ft. Lauderdale	305-525-3301	
3-14	Jeff Strichard	Ft. Lauderdale	305-587-9590	
1,3,5-9,11,12	Mike Ungerman	Oviedo	407-366-0060	407-366-0156

## Illinois

8	Mark Baniak	Park Ridge	708-825-6301	708-292-4116
1	William Davis	Hinsdale	708-655-9142	708-887-1730
1,3,5-9	George Duffey	Bloomington	708-894-0849	708-451-3106
1,2	Clifford S. Egel	La Grange Park	708-354-4639	708-387-4045
5	Dr. Larry Thaete	Waukegan	708-662-2328	708-578-3435

## Indiana

3,5-6,12	Jack Countryman	Greensburg	812-663-4998	
6,7,12	Kevin Gold	Indianapolis	317-290-8948	317-543-7098
5	Laura J. Kelley	Gwynneville	317-763-7290	

## Iowa

2,5,6,8,12,13	Keith King	Ft. Madison	319-372-9521	
7,9,10	Stephen May	Audubon	712-563-2925	712-563-4217

		City	Home	Work
<b>Kentucky</b>				
4-7,10	Donald L. Corson	Louisville	812-256-3517	502-473-3083

<b>Louisiana</b>				
5-6,9	Charles Fryling, Jr	Baton Rouge	504-766-3120	504-388-1473

<b>Maryland</b>				
6,9	Raymond Greenberg	Darnestown	301-330-4912	301-353-4959
1,5-8,12	Leon Raesly	College Park		301-220-3113
3,5-10,12	Ray L. Settle	Arnold	301-647-9192	301-887-0106
5,6,12	Woodrow S. Webster	Fallston	301-879-7034	301-887-0171

<b>Massachusetts</b>				
3,5,6,9-11	Donald McCabe	Westport	401-294-6256	508-636-2611
13	Ed Stutsman	Shutesbury	413-259-1217	

<b>Michigan</b>				
3,5-8,14	Jim Anker	Auburn Hills	313-391-0033	313-544-5344
3,7-9	Michael McMinn	Swartz Creek	313-655-4442	313-232-6541
5	James G. Reasover	Jackson	517-789-8573	517-764-1440
5-7	Pete Ross	Wayne	313-728-8269	
5,6	Deborah Williams	Grosse Ile	313-671-0267	313-675-1550

<b>Minnesota</b>				
1,3,5-8,10,12	James Hirsch	Coon Rapids	612-421-8393	612-422-5572
9	Dick Kenfield	Hopkins	612-938-4382	

<b>Missouri</b>				
3,5-7,11	Bob Suits	Columbia	314-445-6082	

<b>Nebraska</b>				
1,5-8,13,14	Kevin Garvin	Dixon	402-584-2271	402-584-2271
5,6,9	Dr. John W. Kelley	Omaha	402-397-3485	
5-10,12	Larry B. McEwen	Hastings	402-463-2267	402-461-7550

<b>Nevada</b>				
1,3,5,6,8,9,11,13	Keith Johnson	Sparks	702-359-2543	702-784-4812

<b>New Hampshire</b>				
5,13	Frank R Savory	Derry		603-434-5407
1,6	Bob Skinner	Plymouth	603-536-3626	

<b>New Jersey</b>				
3,5,6,9,10	Pete Crosta	Nutley	201-667-6369	201-677-4050
5-6,8-10,12	Gary Hansen	Highland Park	908-819-0017	
3,5-10,12,14	Jay Hubschman	Fairfield	201-575-1968	201-624-8046
3,5-12,14	David J. Scott, MD	Wall	908-531-4016	908-681-0600

<b>New Mexico</b>				
5-7,9,14	Willis George, Jr.	Albuquerque	505-897-4886	505-883-9743
5-6,8,13	David Selwyn	Las Cruces		505-522-7622
7,8,14	Gary Young	Corrales	505-897-1770	

<b>New York</b>				
5,6,9	Bob Beer	Coram	516-928-6870	
3,5-8	Linda Doscher	West Nyack	914-358-7064	
6	Ira M. Garvin	Oakdale	516-563-1253	516-489-7620
5-7	Carlos M. Madan	Morrisonville	518-562-0779	518-359-3322
7,10	Larry Merow	Sayville	516-567-0603	516-422-0315
3,5-12	James L. Nicoll	Pittsford	716-381-9480	716-546-6732
10	Frances H. Snedeker	Larchmont	914-834-3081	
1,3,5-9,12,14	Jerry Taylor	Rochester	716-964-3319	
1,3,5,6,8,12	Terry Williamson	Orchard Park	716-662-5104	716-873-9750



# Hardware/Printers...

		City	Home	Work
<b>North Carolina</b>				
7	Marc Apfelstadt	Greensboro	919-282-1494	919-334-5970
5,6,9	Terry W. Robertson	Charlotte	704-536-4261	704-377-0111
<b>Ohio</b>				
1,5-8,11,13	Dr. Jason Chao	Cleveland Hts.	216-321-5451	216-844-3791
9,12	Don E. Fisher	Dayton	513-890-0428	513-461-2444
5	Jason Fogt	Lakeview	513-843-5779	
5,6,9,12	Carman Greco	St. Clairsville	614-695-5026	
<b>Oregon</b>				
1,3,5-8,10-14	Jim Emig	Portland	503-771-1916	503-280-5666
1,3,5,6	Norma M. Gradwohl	Brownsville	503-466-5668	503-466-5668
3,6,7,10	Richard Millus	Medford	503-772-9787	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>				
5,6,10	Claude W. Davis, Jr.	Stewartstown	717-993-6874	717-845-3571
1,3,5,6,8,9,11-13	Martin Friedman	Broomall	215-353-2753	
6,9,12	William D. Hall	Philadelphia	215-824-1160	215-441-0800
1,3,5-12	Bruce Shanker	Warminster	215-674-0118	
5-7	Hal Shapiro	Eagleview	215-630-8936	215-922-0500
<b>Rhode Island</b>				
10	Robert J Ricard	Cranston	401-781-5202	
<b>Tennessee</b>				
5,6	Jerry Bruce	Bristol	615-652-7473	703-676-2999
1,5,13	Bob Evridge	Knoxville	615-693-8817	615-693-9242
5,9,10	Joel Goldman	Nashville	615-352-3617	
<b>Texas</b>				
4-7,14	Joseph Kline	Lubbock	806-796-0829	
3,5-7	Ramon Merlin	San Antonio	512-496-5331	
9-11	Bud Simrin	Ft.Worth	817-246-0859	
5,7,9	Rev. Jerry Don Venable	Liberty	409-336-3178	409-336-6958
<b>Vermont</b>				
5,6,9,12	Douglas C. Corey	Middlebury	802-388-6209	802-388-4021
<b>Virginia</b>				
1,5-6,9,12	Peter Pfeiffer	Herndon	703-437-1985	703-834-3618
7	Wayne Sheffield	Virginia Beach	804-340-6799	
<b>Wisconsin</b>				
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